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Identical letters dated 27 February 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Manouchehr Mottaki, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning Iran's peaceful nuclear programme and the latest report of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 87, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 27 February 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

At this important juncture, whereas the recent report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has declared that all outstanding issues regarding the peaceful nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been resolved, and has confirmed for the eleventh time that there has been no diversion in the Iranian peaceful nuclear activities, I would like to draw your attention to the following:

1. The pretexts on the basis of which the Iranian nuclear issue was put on the agenda of IAEA and then became the basis for unwarranted and unlawful action of the United Nations Security Council were the so-called ambiguities and allegations on the Iranian nuclear programme introduced by a few, certain countries which, by exaggerating those ambiguities, attempted to put into question the peaceful nature of the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran and mark it as concealment and non-transparent or unlawful behaviour.

2. The Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to remove any ambiguities about its peaceful nuclear activities and the resolution of the remaining issues, reached an understanding on 21 August 2007 on a workplan with IAEA. On the basis of the workplan, an exhaustive list of six issues, including "Research on plutonium", "P1 and P2 Centrifuges", "Source of contamination", "Uranium metal document", "Polonium 210" and "Gchine mine", were presented by the Agency to Iran. Despite the initial agreement, based on which we were supposed to address the past remaining issues, the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of its goodwill and in line with further cooperation with the Agency, considered also the present issues. Therefore, negotiations on two important legal documents, i.e., "Safeguards approach document" and "Facility attachment" for the Fuel Enrichment Plant in Natanz, started and then were concluded, and finally entered into force on 30 September 2007. Accordingly, the implementation of those documents has provided necessary assurances for the verification of enrichment activities in Iran for the present time and in future. The Islamic Republic of Iran, in implementation of the workplan, has made utmost transparency and has fully cooperated with the Agency and even concluded the workplan much sooner than the scheduled timeline. It is worth mentioning that the implementation of the workplan required 18 months but the Islamic Republic of Iran implemented it within six months.

3. The report of the Agency dated 22 February 2008 has clearly and evidently declared that all six "remaining issues" have been resolved and that the Islamic Republic of Iran has answered all the questions presented by IAEA concerning outstanding issues according to the workplan and those answers are "consistent with the Agency's findings", and that IAEA "considers those questions no longer as outstanding".

4. In the said report, the Agency has also declared that the current nuclear activities in Iran are under its monitoring and the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear materials and activities in Iran.

5. Thus, all the so-called justifications and flawed foundations for the Security Council's action on this issue have vanished, and it shows that the resolutions previously adopted by the Security Council lack any legal and technical justifications and originated solely from political and malicious objectives of certain countries. Naturally, the continuation of this trend would undermine the credibility of the Security Council and would weaken the integrity and position of IAEA, which should be the sole competent authority for nuclear activities of the member States, and it would represent another wrong step.

6. The Agency's report is a clear indication of the lawful, transparent and responsible behaviour of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its nuclear activities and also of the fulfilment of its obligations and commitments in that regard.

7. The great nation of Iran, along with the fulfilment of its obligations, does not demand anything other than the exercising of its inalienable rights under the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and in that regard the abuse of international bodies by certain countries would not manage to compel our nation to abandon its inalienable rights.

8. Given the above-mentioned facts, the legitimate expectation of the international community is that those States which misled international forums with their baseless allegations and accusations through their politically motivated actions and propaganda against the peaceful nuclear programme of Iran should take action to remedy their mistake.

(*Signed*) Manouchehr **Mottaki**
Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran